

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 671.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1799.

[VOL. XIII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

GEORGE L. GARDNER.

NOTICE  
A BOUT the 1<sup>st</sup> of September I shall leave this  
TOWN  
NOTICE  
S I hereby give, that William C. Webb,  
or the subscriber, his attorney in fact, will attend  
with his wife, and his son, John C. Webb, before the  
Benton court, on the 29<sup>th</sup> inst. at 8 A.M., to give  
perpetual testimony, under the act of attorney en  
titling "an act to reduce into one the several acts  
to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring  
lands," &c. at the house of Joseph Roddell, between  
the hours of ten in the morning, and one in the e  
vening, and will be deposited with the court, reflecting  
a copy of the several acts contained in the  
same. May 31<sup>st</sup> 1792. For 930 acres, in the name of  
William Webb, on Stoner's Fork, which calls to in  
clude a small improvement, and a sugar tree mark  
ed D2, and do sue therefor as the law requires.

John V. Webb.  
Atto. in fact for Wm. C. Webb.

July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living  
two miles from Warwick, Mercer county, a  
black mare, fourteen or fifteen years old, about  
thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near  
shoulder EB, on the near buttock, S, and on the  
off shoulder R, there was a piece of rope on the  
near fore foot, tied with a piece of bark, appre  
hended to it.

JOHN BUNTON.

May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living  
near the road leading from Buchanan's mill,  
to Armstrong's ferry, Mercer county, a chestnut col  
ored horse, with a white mane & tail, a star and  
spur, nine or ten years old, about fourteen hands  
high, has been blind all round, and has a paper  
applied to his eye. Also a strawberry colored  
mare, two years old, about thirteen hands and a half high,  
a star, has been blind before, apprised to it.

John May.

May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on  
Licking,  
3,575 acres in Jefferson county, on the waters of  
Bear Creek,  
400 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's  
run,  
425 acres adjoining the pre-emption.  
2,100 on the Ohio, Mason county.  
2,000 do. do.  
420 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.  
2,323 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.  
700 acres on Rock creek, Hardin county.  
4,320 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.  
357 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.  
1,000 acres on the Kentucky river, Woodford county.  
100 do. do. do.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell  
very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour,  
hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.  
April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1799.

DOCTOR M. SCHAGA,

Physician & Surgeon:

ANNOUNCED to his friends and the public, that  
he practices in the above lines of his profession,  
and gives his assistance in removing complaints  
incident to the human body; female complaints in  
particular. Blister of Colombo, Epsom Salts,  
St. Anthony's Fire, Venereal Pains, Pithic, Coaghs  
Dropy Jaundice—Flux—Epilepsy, or Falling Sick  
ness—White Swelling—all Pains—the Hydrocephalus,  
or the Bile of Mad Dogs, even when raving.

3<sup>rd</sup> Main street, Lexington, July 24, 1799.

American Intelligence.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

NEWS:

Yesterday the schooner America arrived at  
the fort in 9 days from St. Thomas's. In  
the America came passenger, captain  
Watts of this port, who gives us the fol  
lowing Important Intelligence.

That a cutter had arrived at Guadalupe, in 25 days from Cadiz, with dispatches from the administration, containing intelligence that the French fleet from Brest had arrived off Cadiz, where they fell in with admiral Jarvis, that an engagement took place, in which the English were severely beaten; that they lost SEVEN SAIL OF THE LINE, besides frigates. Capt. Watts could not obtain particulars—he received it from a supercargo of Mr. Jacob Myers of Norfolk, who was at Guadalupe when the express arrived and brought the news to St. Thomas's.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of  
July 8.

The ship Charlotte, arrived on Saturday  
last from Teneriffe, which place she left on  
the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May—Capt. Orange, who was

passenger in her, came up from the quarantined ground yesterday, and has politely favoured us with the following important article:—That on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, at 8 o'clock in the morning a French privateer schooner arrived in the Roads of Santa Cruz from Cadiz, after a passage of 7 days: capt. O. being desirous to obtain some information from her, remained their until 12 o'clock at which time the visiting boat came aboard.—By her he learned that three or four days before the privateer left Cadiz, the Spanish fleet, had suffered from two fail of the line, had failed, their destination the Mediterranean, supposing with a view to form a junction with the French fleet, which had got up the Straights.—The British fleet had left its situation before Cadiz, some time previous. A French admiral (name unknown or forgotten) was with the Spaniards, and was the second in command, which it was supposed, would give umbrage to the Spanish naval officers.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Capt. Fox of the British armed schooner, Hound, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 14 days from Barbadoes; obligingly favoured us with the following very important information:

The Penelope packet arrived at Barbadoes, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June, in 27 days from Falmouth. Gives accounts that the Austrians, assisted by the Swiss, have driven the French out of Switzerland, with great slaughter. In Italy the first blow the Russians struck, was the capture of Milan, and the French were retreating from that country with the utmost rapidity. Their armies were filled with terror when opposed to the Russians.

Report says that a counter revolution had been effected in France. No account had been received in England of Lord Bridport's falling in with the French squadron from Brest, that left that port the 26<sup>th</sup> of April—the last, said, that he was in close pursuit of them and when last seen by our frigates, they were standing to the southward.

Captain Fox, also informs, that the British frigate Amphitrite, has captured and carried into Barbadoes, the French privateer schooner Democrat, of 16 fixes and a brig of 16 fixes and fours, and 60 men who had done a deal of mischief in the West Indies.

An officer recently returned from the West Indies, and who was at the evacuation of St. Domingo, reports highly of the black chief, Toussaint, whose troops amounting to 40,000 men, including nearly 7000 cavalry, were appointed, and excellently disciplined. Among numerous present advantages resulting from our treaty with Toussaint, a considerable commercial intercourse had taken place between St. Domingo and our islands, particularly Jamaica.

Admiral Nelson has presented the Queen of Naples with the pell-mell, given him by the Grand Seignor.

New-Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, July 4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We are confidently informed by a gentleman directly from Philadelphia, that

government has detected, and sent on to the

prefect of the United States, some

important dispatches, of a nature prej

udicial to the peace and welfare contain

ing insinuations highly derogatory to the go

vernment of the United States, from Mr.

Lifton, British minister, at Philadelphia,

to the prefacing officer in the government of Canada. These dispatches were found in the possession of one Sweeny, a noted forger-thief, to whom they had been confided, for the purpose of being conveyed to Canada; but, unfortunately, this honorable confidant, concerned with others, having stolen a couple of horses from a gentleman in Philadelphia, which were advertised in the Philadelphia papers, and a reward offered for detecting the thieves, was overtaken in Bucks county, on his mission to Canada, and challenged with the theft, who, finding himself in jeopardy, deserted his charge, with the horses, and made his escape.

The baggage left with the horses, being

examined, among other things, these

dispatches were found in Lifton's own

hand writing. Thus far we have been

verbally informed, and in time shall un

doubtedly be able to give further particu  
lars, as it is very probable the whole of  
this business will shortly be made public.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The British fleet appears at length to have marked by its operations, some overtures, by which its definition and object may be furnished. Two accounts have been received of its movements, which, proceeding from remote sources, and agreeing in the leading particulars, with the advice of its sailing, as first received, afford at least some better foundations for conjecture, than could have been before adventures, upon a project laid deep in impenetrable secrecy, and succeeding in its first movements without molestation or obstruction from the rival fleet destined to watch it.

Upon the receipt of the advice concerning the departure of the fleet from Brest, it was understood to consist of 25 fail of the line, later accounts mention the junction of two other fail of the line from L'Orient; and from the Spanish port of Ferrol the six fail of the line, also joined the French fleet.

When we had occasion to offer, with that diffidence with which the profound uncertainty of such like movements should be touched upon, we inferred that if the French fleet alone, ably equipped and manned as it was, was not likely to risk the fast great lake of the national marine, in an adventure on the coast of Ireland, where a fleet much superior in number and weight of metal could be brought against them. In this opinion we were confirmed, upon learning that the numerous fleets of transports, more than 400 fail remained in port, and that a few frigates only, accompanied the grand fleet.

We saw also that the ships of the line were manned to the full complement of the establishment, and we learned that there were a certain proportion of officers on board each ship beyond the usual establishment.

It was not an irrational inference at first sight, from the long continuance of the British fleet in port, blocked up by the British, that those officers were destined to be put on board Spanish ships; but there were two reasons, which if well considered would render it questionable. 1. That it was not probable that the Spanish seamen could be brought so speedily to discipline as would be necessary in an expedition to take place without delay. 2. That there were a great number of French, Corsican and Maltese seamen in another situation, who were in need of officers. There was beside the pride of the Spanish people and monarch to be considered in such situation, circumstances which would have weighed down more important considerations.

The division of the British naval force which blockaded Cadiz, reduced by the detached squadrons before Genoa, at Palermo, and before Alexandria, would obviously render the junction of a considerable French fleet with the Spanish fleet at Cadiz an object easily accomplished. It was therefore rendered probable that such was the first design of the French admiral Bruix.

Admiral Jarvis retained with him 13 fail of the line. There were under admiral Nelson at Palermo 3 fail. Before Genoa 2 fail. Before Alexandria under admiral Trowbridge two fail of the line and two fifties, and three fail of the line divided between the combined Turkish and Russian fleets, and at or in the neighbourhood of Corfu and the Adriatic; making the whole 23 fail of the line, originally under Jarvis, before Cadiz.

The French fleet joined by the Spanish squadron from Ferrol, would amount to 33 fail of the line, and the appearance of such a force would, without any impeachment of Jarvis's skill or courage, render a retreat with his 13 fail a measure of mere prudence, but of necessity; to suppose he waited to attack them would argue more of desperation than of judgment—and it is only upon a presumption that the British admiral forsook the British naval maxim of avoiding an action with a superior force, that we suppose an action to have taken place at Cadiz. We should rather be induced to believe that the action took place within the freights after the French fleet had followed the British, and this opinion

appears to be sanctioned by the account by the way of Teneriffe, which states that the Cadiz fleet entered the straits after the French, to form a junction.

Whatever may have been the point of action, the strength of the French fleet rendered the junction of the Spanish secure and certain.

The Cadiz fleet under the command of don Maffarena, confided in April of 22 fail of the line, fully equipped. At Cartagena there were at the same time 8 fail of the line, and 25,000 troops ready for embarkation on an expedition the object of which was not declared. In the harbour of Toulon there were 8 French ships of the line, & at Ancona in the Adriatic one, which had been at Corfu. Thus, to recapitulate, the French and Spanish fleet before the junction of the Cadiz division was composed of

Ships of the line	33
Cadiz fleet	22
Cartagena, squadron	8
Toulon squadron	8
A ship at Ancona	1

Total combined fleet	72
If they took 7 fail in action	7
The total will be the	7
French Mediterranean, the	79

We should observe that there were at Toulon, 22,000 men ready for embarkation, and that the greater part of the troops at Cartagena were French or their republican allies, Volunteers from Corfia, Piedmont, Helvetic, and Italy, defined for a particular service.

Supposing, as it is but reasonable, that several ships may have suffered in the action, and especially the British ships, if we deduct from the fleet the nine surplus ships, it is but reasonable to suppose that the remaining 70 may be able not only to sweep the Mediterranean, but to annihilate the Turkish and Russian fleet, as well as the division of Portuguese and Sicilian under Nelson at Palermo, &c. But to recapitulate the force of the enemy before the action.

Jarvis, before Cadiz,	13
Squadron before Genoa,	2
At Palermo—English,	2
Portuguese,	3
Sicilian,	3

At Alexandria,	23
At Corfu, Turkish,	5
Russian,	6

Total force of the despotic powers in the	13
Mediterranean.	36

It may be here observed by the way, that it were possible that Bridport should leave the Irish coast open to the Dutch fleet, and the vast body of transports with troops on the French coasts, ready to be thrown into that island; that fill supposing all the force of the despotic powers united, and Bridport as fail added to them, even without Jarvis having lost a ship, their force would amount to 59 only; but taking the seven fail from them, and confounding the capacity of the Turkish, Russian, and Portuguese, for naval action, the fate of an action could not long be dubious.

These, however, are only the suppositions which would be made by a cavalier, and it is only to meet cavillers they are given. The main stake of Britain at this time is Ireland, the coast unprotected her stake would be lost and the world would be no longer accursed with her intrigues, her tyranny, her corruption, her avarice, or her perfidy.

What then are the objects of this fleet under the auspices of France. It would be presumption to pretend to enter into plans which have baffled even the penetration of our secretary of state.

We may venture, however, to presume, from what would be important, what is probable.

We conceive that part of the troops from Cartagena will be landed in Minorca, either to capture or blockade that place, where the British have laid in a most valuable arsenal and magazine of all kinds.

We presume that the capture or destruction of all the ships of the depots within the straits, among the objects of the expedition: and we should not be surprised to hear of the capture of the seven towers being saluted by the republican artillery.

The great body of the troops, however, we should conceive likely to be destined for Syria, to be landed at St. John D'Are. Perhaps the troops stationed at Malta might be relieved by fresh troops, and the former garrison carried to Syria, together with the supplies of stores of every kind in great abundance, which have been collecting at Toulon and at their ports in the Italian republics.

These are not the only objects which this grand project would embrace; the capture of Sicily, and the recapture of Minorca; the conquest and establishment of Cyprus; and after having swept the seas within the straits, the transportation of troops to every part of Italy, would enable the French to catch *Swarow* in those toils which the French republic appears to have destined for all the depots of the earth.

Such a project were it only half accomplished, and there is nothing in it impracticable, nor improbable, would enable the French admiral to invite the British fleet to a close conference on the Irish coast, and to found the reuuen to British naval superiority, an event which may God in his infinite mercy to the nations who are groaning under the infiuence and rapacity—the tyranny and torture—the extortion and depravity of Britain—soon and effectually fulfil.

*Extract of a letter from Bucks county, July 7th, 1799.*

"I have succeeded in obtaining a copy of the British ministers dispatches to pre-  
fident Rufel, of Upper Canada, which I  
shall transmit to you by our friend—who  
is to be in Philadelphia on Friday."

The above our readers will perceive is a promise of those dispatches which we noticed a few days ago.—If received agreeable to promise, they shall appear on Saturday morning next.

July 12.

*Extract from the information given by capt. Smith, of the United States, Po-  
lace, the day, arrived yesterday at the  
Port from Algiers and Gibraltar, re-  
pecting the*

FLEETS.

"I was informed, that on the 5th May part of the Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz, and was joined by the French fleet from Brest; and that Lord St. Vincent had been driven from his station by continued gales of wind from the westward; but on the 7th, seeing the fleet to windward, he made every exertion to gain them, but to no effect, the whole of his fleet being on a shoal in nine fathoms water. The French and Spaniards, taking advantage of his situation, steered to the southward, in order to avoid falling in with his lordship. As soon as the weather moderated, he steered to the southward in pursuit of them. After five days research, and no appearance of the enemy, he bore away for the Mediterranean, which the former had entered on the 12th, their fleet consisting of seventeen sail of the line. On the morning of the 17th his lordship puffed Gibraltar with his fleet amounting to 15 sail of the line, with some lighter vessels.—There have since puffed six 7's to reinforce his lordship. There I saw on the 20th about 20 leagues above Gibraltar.

The afternoon of my departure from Gibraltar (May 25th) it was reported the French and Spanish fleets were in Carthagena; and that six sail of the Spaniards having sailed on a cruise, met with a heavy gale of wind, and were dismasted.

T R U E C O P Y.

The Bafflaw of Tripoli has ordered away the American agent, who has arrived at Carthagena. Said Bafflaw has made some new demands on the United States; and declares, that if they are not complied with, that his Corsairs will be ordered by him to take American vessels. This information capt. Smith will communicate to all Americans he should meet with that they might use the necessary precautions, and that capt. Smith will proceed with dispatches to the U. States, and follow his original instructions, which he has received from the underwritten confid for the United States.

RICHARD O'BRIAN.

Algiers, April 29th 1799.  
To capt. Smith, commander  
of the U. S. Polace the day.

*A letter from the consul of the United States, at Gibraltar, of which the following is a copy, was received yester-  
day morning at the office of the Secre-  
tary of State.*

GIBRALTAR, May 7.

The bearer of my last, being still detained, I have now to inform you that on the 4th inst. arrived his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war *Chidlers*, in fix days from the Channel fleet, with advices of the French

fleet having slipt out of Brest in a fog, un-  
perceived.—Said sloop met an English frigate, from whom he learned that he had been chased by the out-foots of an enemy's fleet, of 19 sail of the line, supposed to be the above one, joined by four Spanish ships from Ferrol: they were seen in the latitude of Oporto. This the Earl of St. Vincent communicated to me, that I might apprise the commanders of American vessels bound to the westward, of their danger. Admiral Lord Keith, with the British fleet of the 14th sail of the line, was at anchor off Cadiz. On the receipt of the above intelligence, they got under weigh, and went for Cape St. Vincent. A French Admiral and several officers arrived at Cadiz, some days ago, to take the command of some Spanish ships; from which it is conjectured a junction of those fleets was in agitation. When the Chidlers left the Channel fleet, it was proceeding for the coast of Ireland.

On the evening of the 5th inst. the French fleet puffed the Gut, going to the eastward, with a fresh southerly wind, and very hazy: 34 sail were counted, of which 16 were of the line. Next morning Earl St. Vincent sent to inform me that the Americans bound to the westward should be ready to proceed the moment wind came about, as the French fleet went puffed yesterday. Open boats, &c. are sent to endeavor to get out of the Gut with dispatches to apprise Lord Keith of the French fleet having puffed this, and to follow them.

Sir,

I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient, and  
Most humble servant,

JOHN GAVINO.

15th May.

On the 10th inst. Lord Keith, with his fleet, arrived here from off Cadiz, when Earl St. Vincent embarked, and they sailed next day, with 16 sail of the line, of which five were three deckers, for the east. It seems that Spain has given up to France 15 sail of the line, at Cadiz; and by the report of several boats, 19 sail of the line from thence, with some frigates, puffed this port to the east two nights ago. Several cutters in quest of the British fleet, and dispatches, &c. have arrived from England. Admiral Gardner is expected off Cadiz with 15 sail of the line, which no doubt will go up the Mediterranean, when they find the French and Spaniards are gone there.

Lexington, August 1.

Monday the 22d ult. being the day appointed by law, for the meeting of the convention, a sufficient number of members met to constitute a quorum, and proceeded to the election of officers, &c. and then adjourned till the next day. We have received the following Resolutions agreed to in committee of the whole.

1. Resolved, that the 4th section be amended, by striking out the word "May" and inserting "August."

2. Resolved, that representation ought to be by numbers.

3. Resolved, that the Senate shall consist of twenty-four members.

4. Resolved, that the Senate shall be elected directly by the people.

5. Resolved, that the Senate shall be elected for four years.

6. Resolved, that twenty-four Senatorial Districts ought to be formed according to numbers, as near as may be, in such a manner that no one county shall be divided, or form more than one entire district; and where two or more counties shall form a district, they shall be adjoining.

7. Resolved, that on the first meeting of the Senate after the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes, and six members in each class, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4; the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; the second class the second year; the third class the third year and the fourth class the fourth year; so that the fourth part of the Senate shall be chosen annually. And that when any member or members shall thereafter be added to the Senate, that such additional member or members shall by lot be thrown into some one class; so that there shall be as equal a number in each class as may be.

8. Resolved, that the Legislature shall as often as may be necessary, arrange this State into as many districts as there are Senators; and that for every three Representatives added to the House of Representatives, there shall be one member added to the Senate.

9. Resolved, that a Senator shall be 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, that he had resided in this State six years, and the last year thereof, in the district for which he shall be chosen.

10. Resolved, that from the 8th to the 15th instant inclusive, of the first article,

be stricken out of the present constitution.

11. Resolved, that the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in November in every year, unless a different day be appointed by law; or sooner convened by the governor.

12. Article 1, sec. 20, strike out the words "except such parts of them as may require secrecy."

13. Article 1, sec. 21, the doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall, during each session be kept open.

14. Resolved that so much of the present constitution as respects the elections to choose a governor and senate shall be stricken out.

15. Art. 1, sec. 23, line 10 & 11, strike out the words, "existence of the legislature" and insert in lieu thereof, the word "session."

16. Add to the 24th sec. "nor shall any person who, at any time hath been a collector of taxes for this state, nor the affiant or deputy of such collector, be eligible to either house of the legislature until he shall have obtained a quietus for the amount of such collection."

17. "The general assembly shall have power to regulate by law, the manner of issuing writs of election, to fill up vacancies, which may happen in either branch of the legislature."

18. Add to the 26th section, "no bill shall have the force of a law, until on three days, it be wholly read over in each house of the legislature, and free discussion allowed thereon."

19. Add to the end of the 26th section, "but no new matter shall be introduced under the color of amendment, but what relates to raising a revenue."

20. Sec. 27th, strike out from the beginning thereof, to the word "every" in the 6th line.

21. Sec. 27th, line 8, strike out the words "or sheriff."

22. Sec. 27th, the last line, strike out the words "or canvassed."

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 25th ult. at his seat in this town, Col. GEORGE NICHOLAS, Professor of Law and Politics, in the Transylvania University.

Vain would be the attempt to calculate the loss the public has sustained in the death of Col. Nicholas;—the ability and firmness which he has constantly displayed in his efforts to detect and expose every attempt to invade his country's rights, must endear him to the recollection of every true republican;—and next to a numerous and affectionate family, the youth of Kentucky will long deplore the loss.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D ,  
And for sale at this office, and the office of  
the Guardian of Freedom, Frankfort,  
Price 25c.

#### AN ACCOUNT

OF THE  
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES  
IN THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF  
COL. JAMES SMITH,  
Of Bourbon County,

During his captivity with the Indians, from the year 1755, to 1759, inclusive.

†† Those persons who have subscription papers in their hands, are requested to return them to this office.

\* \* \* Subscribers to the above work are informed that their copies are ready for delivery.

#### FOR SALE,

A SEMINARY LOT, No. 10, in McKee's Ferry, seven miles from Lexington, near Hickman's Ferry, on the property of Mr. Pink—containing about 100 acres, 65 of which well cleared, and laid off in good form; under good fence; a good meadow and orchard—it is first rate land, and well watered, with several good sugar camps on it. The purchaser may find this fall, and take possession the first day of January next. Will also sell a set of good blacksmith tools very low.

Philip Webber.

July 17th, 1799.

#### NOTICE

THAT I shall make application to the county court of Barren county, to establish a town on my land on the south fork of Beaver creek, agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

John Gorin.

23d July, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Danville, a sorrel mare, neither docked nor branded, a small white spot on her nose, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, appraised to 12.

John Brown.

May 3d, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, on the head of South Elk, a dark brown horse, about fifteen or sixteen years old, branded *IA* on the near shoulder, and *IA* on the near buttock, a star on his forehead, has on a four bell bell, with a leather collar, appraised to 15.

Thomas Robards.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.

Thomas McCowan, complainant,  
against

Benjamin Berry, and Marguis Calmes jun. defendants.

#### In Chancery.

THE defendant, Berry, having failed to enter his appeal in this court, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—the motion of the complainant, by his council, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complaint; and that a copy of the same be served on him in the *Gazette* or *Advertiser*, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on the same Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington.

A. Telle.

Tho. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

#### Four Dollars Reward.

A KEN AWAY from the subscriber, in Harrison county, at the Rocky Spring, two apprentices boys, bound to the wheelwright trade. One, THOMAS MILLHOLLAND, is about nineteen years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and with him a wife, wifefie, the one fracter, fourpart, and linen back, the other is fringed linie forepart, and linen back; a blue cloth; a foor coat of flore blue, fringed black and green; a new wool hat; one pair of buckskin overalls; and some other cloathing of linens; likewise a green coat.

LINDSAY CAMPBELL is about 18 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, dark complexion, and dark hair; had cloathing as above described.—Whoever delivers fols boys, or either of them, or secures them in any prison, to get that them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

Lindsay Aby.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring them, as they shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

432

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, five miles below Georgetown, a forel mare, eleven years old, some white hairs in her forehead, some fiddle spots, both hind feet white, natural pacer, appraised to 9.

John Moore.

Scott county, July 28th, 1799.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

UN AWAY from the subscriber in Lexington on Saturday last, William Hughes, an apprentice to the subscriber's son's business, fair complexion, yellow hair, blue eyes, and with him a wife, wifefie, the one fracter, fourpart, and linen back, a blue cloth, very full black eyes, and has holes in his ears for the reception of rings or bells. He took with him a jeans short coat and breeches, of an olive green color, a round black buckin breeches, and a new fur hat, a red cap, a foor coat on the road that leads to Cincinnati, a pair of leather bags, &c. as tho' he intended a journey, and is supposed to be making for Detroit; whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to me in Lexington, or will confine him in any jail, and give full information that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. All persons are hereby forewarned from afflicting or harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

Samuel Ayres.

August 15, 1799.

For more advertisements see *Gazette Extraordinary*.

#### NO SOUTHERN MAIL.

From papers received by the Eastern Mail.

BALTIMORE, July 9.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas', dated 25th June, to a gentleman in this city.

There is no news here of late date, but there is a report of the French and Spanish fleets consisting of 27 sail of the line of battle ships being out, bound for Ireland, and of their having chased lord Bridport with 9 sail; I hope the latter may fall in with them with only 20 sail; I think they will give a good account of themselves. Sir Sydney Smith has gone to Algiers on a secret expedition. The affairs of the continent wear a different aspect to what they did some time ago. The Americans have beat the French in all directions; on the one side they have forced them to repel the Rhine, and on the side of Italy have driven them back to Rome; the Swiss have risen and expelled them from the Cantons, and in short, to give you a striking idea of their distress, the directory have declared the republic in danger.

NEW-YORK, July 10.  
Extract of a letter from St. Thomas', dated June 24, 1798, to a mercantile house in this city.

I have a letter from Dr Stevens, of the 30th ult. from Cape Francois, who mentions in positive terms, that all matters were arranged with gen. Toussaint; that he had an interview with general Maitland, who was gone to Jamaica, and expected shortly to meet him again at Port-au-Prince. Every thing was settled between them, so as to secure to the Americans an uninterrupted commerce with the colony. Rigaud, however, was opposed to the measures; and 'tis not unlikely he may occasion a defeat of the whole. Certain it is, that serious disputes exist between the two commanders, and there is no laying what may be the result."

thereof are made out; and shall also produce to the said collector and naval officer (if any) the original invoice or invoices of the said goods, wares or merchandize, or other documents received in lieu thereof, or concerning the same, in the same state in which they were received, with the bill or bills of loading for the same; which invoices shall be signed by the persons in the offices of the collector and naval officer, who shall have compared and examined the same: and the said entry or entries shall, as the nature of the case will admit or require, be agreeably to the form following to wit:

Entry of merchandize imported by (insert the name of the importer or consignee) in the (insert the name and denomination of the vessel, and master's name) from (insert the place from which arrived) (insert date of entry.)

Marks.	Numbers inclusive.	Packages and contents.	Quantity per invoice of articles not subject to specific duties.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Value subject to 10 per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to 12 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to 15 per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to 20 per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to 40 per cent. ad valorem.	Amount of free goods.	Charges not subject to duty.	Total amount per invoice.

Provided, That the form before mentioned shall and may be varied and adapted to any alterations which may be made in the rates of duties upon goods, wares and merchandize, hereafter to be imported into the United States. And the entry or entries to be made by any importer consignee or agent as aforesaid, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making the same, the form of which oath or affirmation shall, as the case may require, be as follows, to wit:

District of

Port of .

I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of (insert the name of the district,) contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported for sale, or intended to be landed in this district, for me or on my account, or on account of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned in this district, or which actually came configned to me, or to any house of trade or partnership

Form of entry.

Form of the entry may be varied.

Oath to be made on entry.

Form of the oath.

Particular certificate to be given to the importer, to accompany each cask &c. consignee of any distilled spirits, wines or teas, or his or their agent, a particular certificate, which shall accompany each cask, chest, vessel or case of distilled spirits, wines or teas, wherever the same may be sent, within the limits of the United States, as evidence that the same have been lawfully imported; and which certificate shall be of the form following, to wit:

Form thereof.

No. District of  
Port of

I certify that there was imported into this district, on the (here insert the date of importation) by (here insert the name of the proprietor importer or consignee) in the (here insert the name of the vessel, the surname of the master, and whether a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel) from (here insert the place from which imported) one (here insert whether cask, chest, vessel or case, by the proper name) of (here insert whether spirits, wines or teas, and the kind of each) numbered and marked as per margin (the marks of the inspector to be inserted in the margin) containing (here insert the number of gallons and rate of proof, if spirits, or gallons, if wines, or the number of pound weight nett, if teas.)

A. B. Supervisor.

Countersigned by  
C. D. Inspector.

Supervisors to provide blank certificates.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors of the several districts shall provide blank certificates, under such checks and devices as shall be prescribed by the proper officers of the treasury, and shall number, sign and deliver the same to the officers who may perform the duties of inspectors of the revenue for the several ports in their respective districts; which blank certificates shall be filled up and countersigned by the inspectors of the revenue aforesaid, who shall be accountable therefor to the supervisors; and the said inspectors shall make regular and exact entries of all certificates which shall be granted as aforesaid, as particularly as therein described.

On sale, certificate to be delivered to the purchaser.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her agent, who may receive said certificates, shall upon the sale or delivery of any of the said spirits, wines or teas, deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars for each cask, chest, vessel or case, with which such certificate shall not

Absence of certificate to be presumptive evidence for forfeiture of spirits, wines and teas.

be delivered: And if any casks, chests, vessels or cases, containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, which by the foregoing provisions ought to be marked and accompanied with certificates, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such marks and certificates, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture; and it shall be lawful for any officer of the customs or of inspection, to seize them as forfeited; and if upon the trial in consequence of such

feizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits, wines or teas seized, shall not prove that the same were imported into the United States according to law, and the duties thereupon paid or secured, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That on the sale of any cask, chest vessel or case, which has been or shall be marked pursuant to the provisions aforesaid, as containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, and which has been emptied of its contents, and prior to the delivery thereof to the purchaser, or any removal thereof, the marks and numbers which shall have been set thereon by or under the direction of any officer of inspection, shall be defaced and obliterated in the presence of some officer of inspection or of the customs, who shall on due notice being given, attend for that purpose, at which time the certificate which ought to accompany such cask, chest, vessel or case, shall also be returned and cancelled: And every person who shall obliterate, counterfeit, alter or deface any mark or number placed by an officer of inspection, upon any cask, chest, vessel or case containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, or any certificate thereof, or who shall sell or in any way alienate or remove any cask, chest, vessel or case which has been emptied of its contents, before the marks and numbers set thereon pursuant to the provisions aforesaid, shall have been defaced or obliterated in presence of an officer of inspection as aforesaid; or who shall neglect or refuse to deliver the certificate issued to accompany the cask, chest, vessel or case of which the marks and numbers shall have been defaced or obliterated in manner aforesaid, on being thereto required by an officer of inspection or of the customs, shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempt from duty as the sea stores of a ship or vessel, the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, shall particularly specify the said articles in the report or manifest to be by him made, designating them as the sea stores of such ship or vessel; and in the oath to be taken by such master or other person, on making such report in manner before prescribed, he shall declare that the articles so specified as sea stores, are truly such, and are not intended by way of merchandize or for sale; whereupon the said articles shall be free from duty: *Provided always*, That if it shall appear to the collector to whom such report and manifest shall be made and delivered, together with the naval officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, that the quantities of the said articles, or of any part thereof, so reported as sea stores, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the said collector, jointly with the naval officer, or alone, as the case may be, in his or their discretion, to estimate the amount of the duty on such excess, which shall be forthwith paid by the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the said collector, on pain of forfeit- Report of sea stores to be made. Duties to be paid in excess of quantities here.

## The Transylvania University

Is now established on such a footing, that education may be had at it, on as extensive a plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the United States.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the useful course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be lodged, and their cloaths washed and dried, their beds made, their meals prepared, candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the masters will reside in the house; consequently proper attention will be paid to their morals. Good boarding may be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who take one of the law libraries, to pay half yearly in advance, and twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professors of medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to these regulations.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.

Lexington, Kentucky, 3 April 20th, 1799.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

## PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FOLLOWING POST-ROADS,

WILL be received at the General Post Office in Philadelphia, until the 14th day of August next, inclusive:

5. From Mofit's, in Tennessee, by col. O'r's. Powell's coach, Cumberland Gap, and Stamford, Danville, once a week.

Leave Mofit's on Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 7 P. M. returning: Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Mofit's the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Note. 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note. 2. Holders of post shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note. 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continues until the departure of any pending mail, whereby the mails destined for such pending mail, lose a trip, an additional sum of one dollar for each hour that is incurred.

Note. 4. News-papers as well as letters, will be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, defers to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emoluments, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emoluments, and for what sum without that emoluments.

Note. 5. Should any person making proposals defer an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the compensation.

Note. 6. Persons making proposals are desired to furnish their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note. 7. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1801. Contracts for the routes numbered 10 to 16, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

Joseph Haberham.

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, 2 July 1, 1799.

4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Upper Howards creek, Clarke county, a bay mare, fifteen years old, thirteen hands and a half high, brandied in the neck, but not perceptible white, a small star and stripe, the back and hind foot white, has some fiddle spots on her back; a four quilling bell on, tied with a rope, appraised to \$1.

William Cotton.

May 4th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Harrison county, on Mill creek, near Lee's lick, a black horse, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, no brand perceptible 6 years old, appraised to \$1.

Nathaniel M'Clure.

April 20th, 1799.

## HOUSES &amp; LOTS FOR SALE, IN MOUNT-STERLING.

None of which lots, is a TANYARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together, with a good stock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit. —Said lots will be sold single or together. —For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799. 31 t.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

## BOOKS;

Among which are the following, viz:

ROLLIN's ancient history,

Rufit's modern Europe,

Plutarck's Lives,

Stow's Antiquities,

Elegant extracts in verse,

Do. do. epistles,

Godwin's Political Journals,

Enquirer,

Guthrie's orations of Cicero,

Books of Anchafar,

Adventurous man,

Letters to the German understanding,

Genit. on education,

Johnson's lives of poets

Zimmerman, on foliature,

Stewart's philosophy,

Marie's geography,

Sheridan's dictionary,

American revolution,

Jefferson's Virginia,

Keate's Peleus Islands,

Spectator,

Guardian,

Melmoth's effays,

Cook's voyages,

Jenamy's works,

Evelina,

John's Letters,

Robinson's Cradle,

Schrevel's Lexicon,

Leueden's Greek Testaments,

Young's Dictionary,

Lucian's dialogues,

Cicer's Delphini,

Ovid's Delphini,

Rudin's rudiments,

Homer's Iliad,

Homer's Iliad,

Horace's Odes,

Nepo's Delphini,

Living. Clarke's Cor- derer and Erafnus,

Selecta e Proflanis,

Whitefield's works,

sermons,

Wat's glory of Christ,

Life of Watts and Dod.

Baxter's Saint's rest,

Glad tidings,

Flavel's husbandry spi-

ritualized,

Navigation do.

As we intent keeping a general assortment of Books by all those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their mind, we may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

TROTTER & SCOTT

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette:

Price 25s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private Laws,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

• SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office

## NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners appointed by

the county court of Bourbon county, will

meet on the 23d day of August next, at an im-

provement, about three quarters of a mile above

Hornback's mill, made my David Williams for

Benjamin Cafey; in order to take the depositions of

reliable witnesses and to perpetuate testimony re-

specting said improvement, and do such other acts

as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.

John Reed.

July 20, 1799.

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